

NEW HOLLAND NEWS

VOLUME 10 1973

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NUMBER 1

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Consultants Help You Make Decisions New '357' Grinder-Mixer Power Bale Feeder

Consultants Use Many 'Tools' To Find Answers To Farmer Questions

Only a handful of farmers operating on a very big scale can afford to buy a computer. But there are probably ten thousand who are renting computer services today. And indications are more will be doing so as farm management marketing questions become more complex and government regulations multiply.

Actually, the computer is only one of the tools designed to bring the agricultural technology under control. It harnesses and focuses this knowledge on the problems of a single farm—your farm. Along with this a new breed of farm management consultants is coming into being.

Presently, the computer brings specialized consulting help on various management decisions as close to your door as the local county agent's office.

Extension Services, through your county agent, or farm advisor, and college specialists on whom he can call, have been providing information to farm groups in ever-increasing amounts since 1912. In differing degrees, the Soil Conservation Service, the Production Credit Association, and local Farmers Home Administration offices have offered similar specialized consulting services to farmers.

In recent years, servicemen for feed companies, agricultural chemical companies, and farm machinery companies have been trained more and more to help individual farmers make management decisions involving their specialties. Farm co-ops have added management consultants to their staffs. And private firms have sprung up to offer farmers who can afford them and agribusinesses, specialized management services.

In some states, farm business associations have been organized, usually with the help of the Extension Service. For a fee, in some cases \$100 to \$300 a year, limited individual management consultant services are available to members.

Last year, more than 10,000 farmers across Canada used the CANFARM Management Information System to save

Servicemen for feed, agricultural chemical, and farm machinery companies are being trained more and more to help individual farmers make management decisions involving their specialties.

time and make their job of managing the farm more profitable.

CANFARM is a national system for keeping farm records. It avoids costly duplication. Data can be standardized and made available on a comparable basis throughout Canada. Although records may be used collectively for group purposes, each person's records are confidential.

The Canada Department of Agriculture, the Farm Credit Corporation, the Provincial Departments of Agriculture and the University Agricultural Colleges are all cooperating to make it adaptable to the management information needs of individual farmers. Information sent to CANFARM by each participating farmer is put into a computer at Guelph, Ontario which sorts and summarizes his data into information useful in his operation.

All at once, agriculture has become so complex that no one man can carry all the management answers and alternatives in his head. Nor can any one county agent or farm advisor act as go-between for state college specialists located many miles away from local farmers on intricate individual farm problems that can take days to figure out.

Not until the computer came along, and came of age, that is! Now it's possible.

Twenty years ago computers were used for record-of-performance tests—first for dairy cattle, and then for beef cattle, hogs and poultry. Before too long, they began figuring least-cost rations from week to week as the market changed for each of many possible ingredients.

Gradually, as farm management and other specialists at colleges and in private consulting services learned more about the computer—what it could and could not do—they began building data for the computer to store. They fed into it soils, crop, weather, engineering, economic information, and data accumulated by researchers. And computer equipment increased in size until some central computer stations occupied an entire room the size of a meeting hall.

At this stage, the farm management specialist became a go-between or interpreter for the computer and the farmer who wanted to know the answer to a question like "Which cropping system would be best for my farm?"

The next step was to devise a system whereby an individual farmer could consolidate the necessary information about his farm and put it into computer language. This in-

(Continued on page 9)



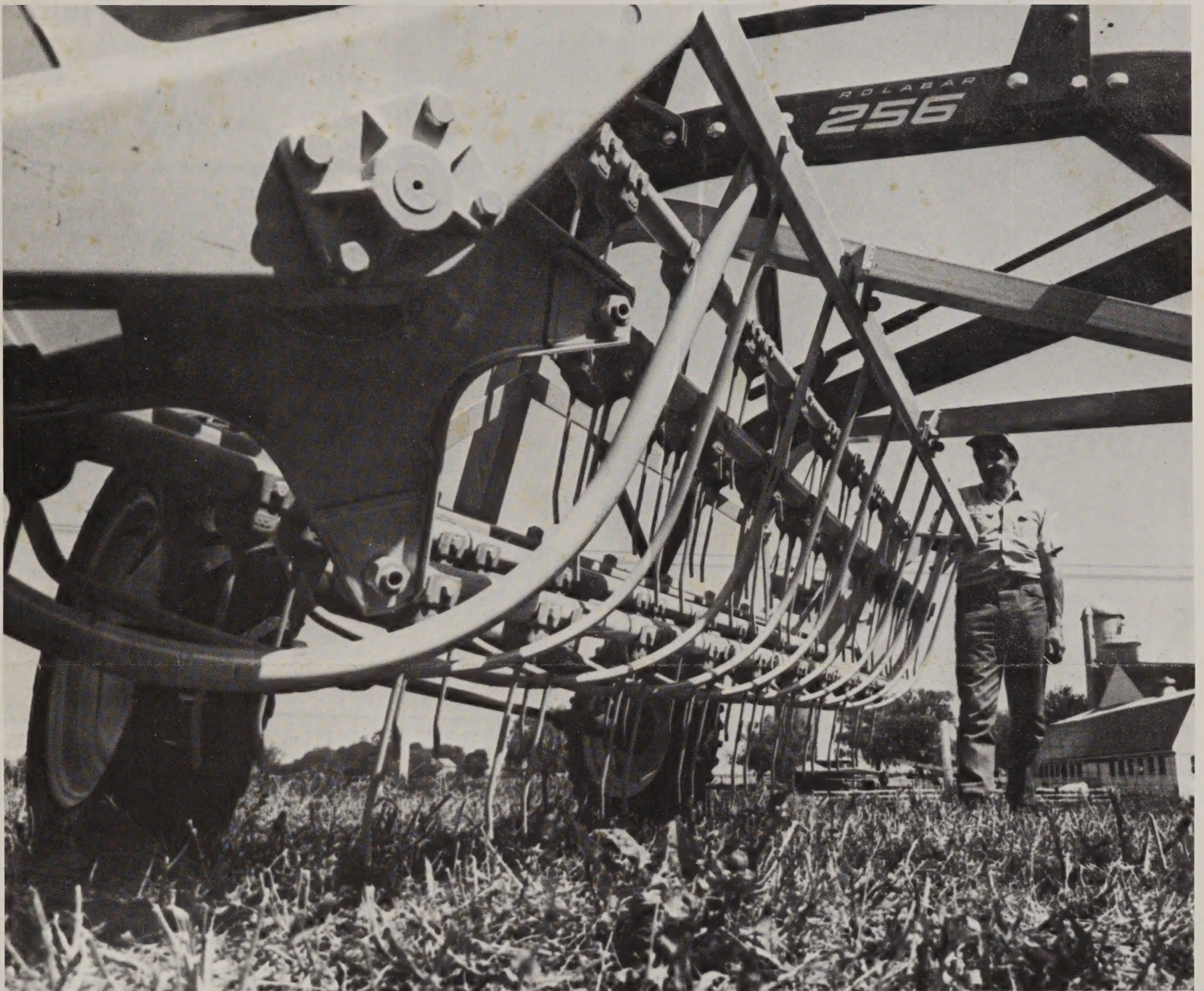
NEW HOLLAND NEWS

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Cover: Michigan State University management programs are tied to a computer named Synthia. A Michigan farmer and MSU economist provide questions for the input and Synthia answers through the vocal output equipment shown.

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Applying anhydrous ammonia early in the spring or fall keeps more nitrogen in ammonia form. It takes about 1.5 to 2 pounds of nitrogen to produce a bushel of corn.

Nitrogen Is Key Element In High Corn Yields

Lack of available nitrogen is probably the number one limiting factor in corn yields, says R. Hunter Follett, Ohio State University agronomist.

Recommendations of 200 to 260 pounds of nitrogen—for yield goals above 150 bushels—are now common, explains Follett. It takes about 1.5 to 2 pounds of nitrogen to produce a bushel of corn.

According to Follett, it is not possible to predict accurately the most profitable rate of nitrogen. This depends not only on the cropping system, but on the kind of a job you do in growing corn.

The most efficient time to apply nitrogen is as near the time of maximum plant uptake as practical. Do not let the application of nitrogen delay planting of corn, and don't wait so long that bad weather keeps you from applying it, stresses Follett.

You can apply nitrogen from a month ahead of planting up through early side-dressing, which is two to three weeks after emergence. Yield reduction can result from late side-dressing when corn is unable to obtain sufficient nitrogen from the soil.

Each nitrogen fertilizer has certain advantages and disadvantages over all others. All are likely to produce about the same yield increase, says Follett.

Anhydrous ammonia probably has a slight advantage for fall or early spring application because high NH_3 concen-

tration delays nitrification and thus keeps more of the nitrogen in ammonia form, so it cannot be lost by leaching or denitrification.

Make sure the nitrogen is balanced with phosphorus and potassium, Follett concludes. The best way to do this is to have your soil tested and then follow the recommendations.

Manure Offers You \$3 Nutrient Bonus

You're always hearing about manure being good fertilizer—but just how good is it? The answer to that question varies with the moisture content of the manure, says Pennsylvania State University agronomist James H. Eakin.

At 50% moisture, manure might analyze at 18-9-18 (a 2-1-2 ratio). With a higher water content, barnyard manure would contain less nutrients. But feedlot manure would analyze somewhat higher, he explains.

Manure has some benefits that commercial fertilizers lack. It contains organic matter which helps condition soil. And it provides many of the micro-nutrients like zinc, iron, manganese. Manure can also be used to condition small problem spots in fields.

In dollars and cents—feedlot manure will contain about \$2.50 to \$3 worth of plant nutrients per ton. But only about half the plant food will be available the

first year. The rest is part of the carry-over supply in the soil.

New Alfalfa Varieties Promise High Yields

Many alfalfa varieties recently released by universities and commercial seed firms promise superior results for short, medium, and long-term stands, reports M. B. Tesar, Michigan State University crop and soil scientist.

Twenty of 36 varieties produced an average annual yield of more than seven tons of hay per acre. Sixteen yielded more than eight tons, and six more than 8½ tons.

Resistance to bacterial wilt and winterhardiness are the criteria for selecting high-yielding varieties, explains Tesar.

Vernal, 525, WL 202, and Progress are top choices for long-term stands of five or more years. Saranac yields as much as Vernal, but lacks the high degree of winterhardiness necessary for long-term stands.

Besides using recommended high-yielding varieties, Tesar says you can achieve high alfalfa yields by following several recommended procedures:

Establish good stands, preferably by band seeding followed by a cultipacker or press wheels.

Fertilize according to a soil test, with phosphorus and potassium at seeding. Correct the pH to 6.8. Provide excellent drainage.

Take three cuttings instead of two in southern areas. The first should come in late May or early June, the third any time in late summer or fall. You may gain an extra ton by taking a fourth cutting in late September or October.

Fertilize annually, particularly with potassium, and spray to control the alfalfa weevil when necessary. Utilize proper harvesting and storing methods, adds Tesar.



Twenty newer alfalfa varieties averaged hay yields of more than seven tons per acre.

Sheep Trail Drives Still a Part of Arizona Life

For those who think old-fashioned trail drives are a page from past history, one has only to visit the Chandler, Arizona, area in May and October to learn otherwise. There, farmers like Earle Dobson and his sons, Dennis and Dwayne, organize a large sheep drive to move their flocks to and from mountain pastures.

"Our sheep graze alfalfa pastures on the farm for about 7½ months of the year," says Dennis. "The summer heat around Chandler is too much for sheep, so about April 15 we combine our flock with several neighbors' and trail them about 225 miles north to government-leased mountain pastures.

"We usually have about 2,000 sheep in the drive," he adds. "The trail is along highways, through towns and across rangeland. It takes about seven weeks to make the drive. We take our own pack burros and cook meals for the men who help with the drive."

The drive starts in reverse in late August. Sheep are trailed back to the lowlands, separated by brand and returned to the farms for winter pasturing, lambing and shearing.

The Dobsons' flock of 2,000 Rambouillet- and Columbia-crossed ewes lamb after the return trip from the mountains in the fall. Their lamb crop averages 150%. They fatten a total of 6,000 to 7,000 feeder lambs each year. Ewes are sheared in January and February.

The sheep are only a part of the Dobson farming operation. They raise 400 acres of cotton, over 400 acres of small grain, and 800 acres of hay. In addition, they feed out 350 head of steer.

The Dobsons have been farming in the Chandler area for about 40 years. Earle's father went there from Ontario, Canada when the Roosevelt Dam, northeast of Phoenix, was built. Water availability for irrigation made year-round farming possible.

The main crop on the Dobson farm is 800 acres of alfalfa. Dennis says they average about eight tons per acre from five cuttings a year. "More cuttings could be taken but we let the sheep make two to three separate grazings," he says.

Cutting starts in April and subsequent cuttings are harvested about 25 days apart. After a cutting is completed, water is turned into the field immediately for three days, removed for seven days and then returned for three more days. The 80-acre field receives no further water until after the crop is harvested.

The alfalfa is cut and windrowed. Several days later windrows are raked together to make larger windrows. Baling in summer takes place at night so the small amount of dew makes leaves pliable and prevents them from falling off stems.

"This system of harvesting alfalfa is hard on the stand," says Dennis. "We only get about three years per seeding. After the alfalfa goes out, our rotation calls for three years of cotton and one year of small grain before returning the field to alfalfa. Established stands are fertilized in early spring with liquid Amo-Phos (10-30-0).

"The first two to three cuttings are sold to local dairies," he says. "We keep the fourth for our own use. The other two

cuttings are sold to ranchers in the area. We have a good hay market and can sell any extra hay without difficulty." Dobsons use New Holland haying equipment, including three Speedrower® windrowers, six Rolabar® rakes, three Hayliner® wire-tie balers, and a Stackcruiser® automatic bale wagon. In addition to their own crop, they custom harvest about 400 acres for neighbors.

The feedlot is a more recent enterprise addition. "We decided on the feedlot so we could feed our grain rather than sell it. A fattening ration, consisting of wheat, protein and alfalfa, is blended at our processing mill and fed in bunks from an unloading truck. We would like to expand the facilities to 1,500 cattle per year," says Dennis.



Dobson says they average about eight tons per acre from five cuttings of alfalfa, the farm's main crop.



The Dobsons do their baling at night in the summer because the small amount of dew makes alfalfa leaves pliable and prevents them from falling off stems.

Vo-Ag, FFA Training Help Ohio Star Farmer Reach Goal

Ohio's 1971 FFA Star Farmer has mapped out his future plans with care and deliberation.

Mark Hayman of Tiffin, Ohio, speaks with confidence when he says he wants to own a farm, farrow and raise hogs and feed 300 head of cattle a year. With a lot of encouragement from his father, six years' training in vo-ag and FFA, he has propelled himself well along to his goal.

At the present time, Mark operates his own 300-acre rented farm on which he raises corn, soybeans, wheat and hay; has 20 gilts, and 100 steers on feed. In addition, he helps his father operate the 300-acre home farm, on which his father has about 100 head of Brown Swiss cattle.

"Winning the Star Farmer award was about the most exciting event of my life," says Mark. "You never lose hope in preparation for such an award, but when you see all the competition you begin to wonder if you have a chance."

About half the beef calves bought in early summer are brought along slowly and eventually put on full feed. Those bought in the fall are immediately put on a corn silage and concentrate ration.



Mark's highest corn yield was 157 bushels per acre. He shoots for 24,000 plants in 38-inch rows.

Criteria for the award include opportunity at home, scholarship, leadership, judging contest results, occupational experience and net worth. One trip around his farm and you can certainly see why Mark was chosen for this No. 1 State FFA award. Mark's other accomplishments in FFA include being president of his local chapter, winner of the state farmer award and serving as a state officer.

"I credit all my early experience to my father," says Mark. "He gave me the chance to learn the farming business in depth, from raising crops to tending the dairy herd. I've never had a desire to do anything but farm."

One of the biggest obstacles in getting started in farming is equipment. Mark met this problem by renting equipment, much of it New Holland, from his father. "Rent for its use was paid by my work on the home farm."

"When I had a chance to rent this farm, I needed help more than ever,"

continues Mark. "So I worked up an agreement with my father that I buy into his equipment inventory. I signed a note to pay a prearranged amount for six years and I would then own half the machinery. If we buy any new equipment, I take a note on half of it and that constitutes my share of it," he says.

Mark's farm contains 200 tillable acres and 100 pasture acres. His cropping program this year consists of 80 acres corn, 40 acres soybeans, 20 acres wheat and the remainder in hay. He has about 100 steers of various ages on feed now.

A good portion of the corn crop goes into the silos as feed for steers. The rest is cribbed and ground and mixed with concentrate as a fattening ration. Corn fertilization includes 300 pounds custom blend plowed down (usually about 6-24-24) and 200 pounds 10-30-20 in row when planted.

He sidedresses with 150 pounds anhydrous ammonia. Mark shoots for 24,000 plants per acre in 38" rows. His highest yield was 175 bushels per acre.

Mark aims for 50 bushels per acre from his soybean crop. Last year he made 47 bushels. To reach these yields he applies 150 pounds of 6-24-24 in row at planting time. "You couldn't ask for any better soil than I have right here," says Mark. "With a little care and the right fertilizer, it'll grow anything."

His present beef feeding operation calls for buying about 40 to 50 young calves right off the farm. These are brought along slowly and eventually put on full feed.

"Another 50 are bought in the fall and put on full feed immediately, says Mark. "They are fed a ration of corn silage and concentrate. Finished animals are sold to a local packer."

Mark's hobbies include baseball, golf and fishing. He is also a licensed member of the Ohio High School Athletic Officials Association. He is qualified to officiate high school basketball and baseball games.

"My expansion plans this year call for buying my own farm, and having my own cattle operation," he says. "I hope to find one close so I can continue to help my father and operate this rented farm."

"My brother, Hugh, expressed a desire to get back into farming so I hope we can make some deal to operate the business as partners. I'd also like to work up to feeding 300 head of steer a year, and raise 500 pigs."



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Fluffy windrows that dry fast.

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A Speedrower gives you the well-conditioned windrows you want, every time out.

That's because both conditioning rolls are rubber (for gentle treatment of the crop) . . . they *intermesh* as they turn (for an ideal crushing/crimping combination) . . . and they are a big 55¾-inches wide (so material goes through more smoothly).

Then you want big capacity, to move swiftly through a field.

The exclusive counter-stroking sickles and large diameter rolls give you this capacity.

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So we've added extra muscle all over. In the frame. In the header.

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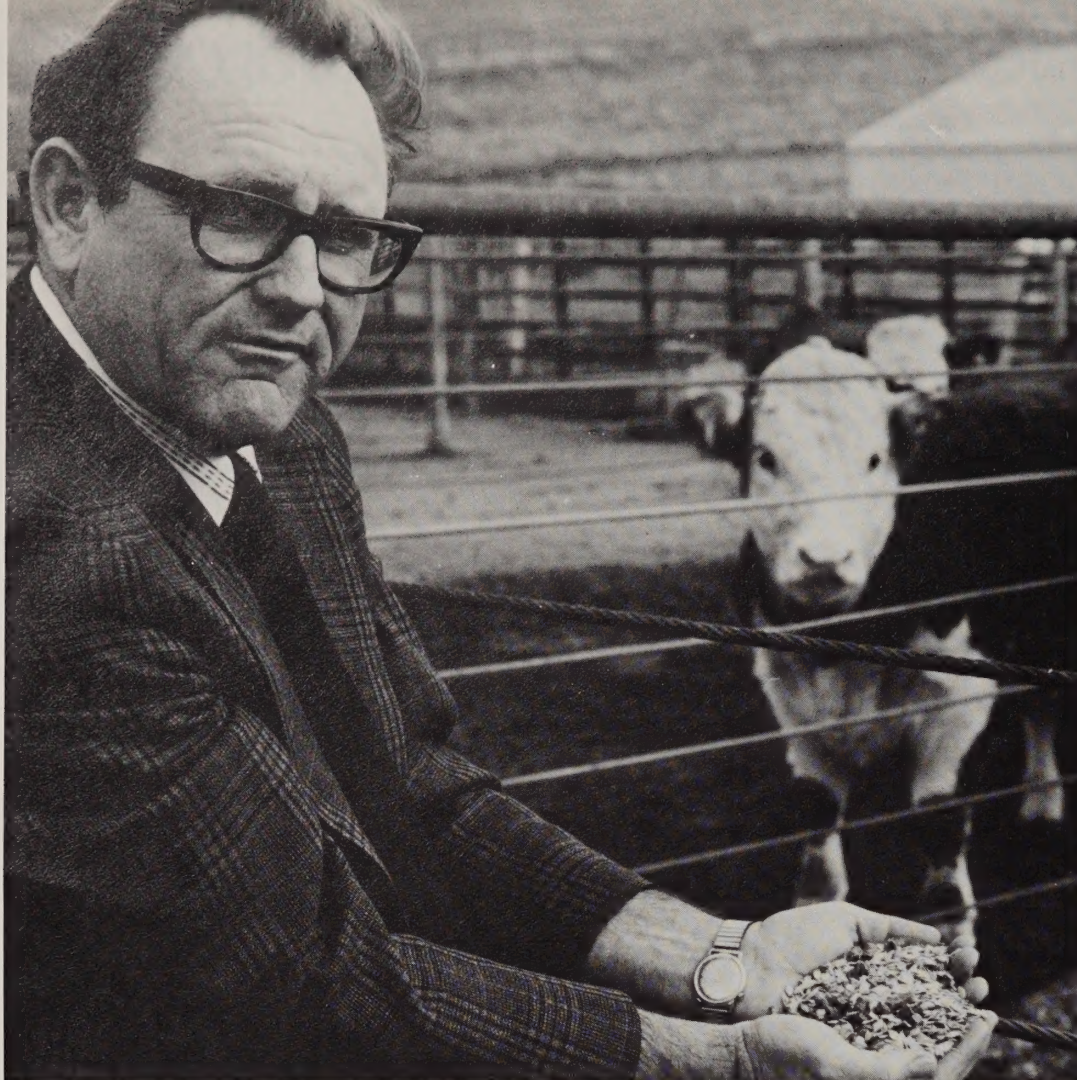
Sperry New Holland gives you a choice of two heavy-duty Speedrower models. Model 912 (shown below) is equipped with effortless hydrostatic transmissions and a steering wheel. Model 910 has a smooth planetary transmission and steering levers.

One model is just right for you. We will be glad to help you decide.

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Dr. Rod Kromann has developed a formula using net energy instead of TDN in evaluating rations. He is shown examining an alfalfa pellet and steam rolled barley ration.

New Method Measures Net Energy In Rations

Up to 38% of some components in livestock rations are wasted. This is because present formulas for determining their value don't take into account associated effects of different elements of the ration, says Dr. Rod Kromann, Washington State University animal scientist.

He has developed a mathematical method of evaluating feeds, substituting *net energy* for TDN as the measurement of feed rations. This method shows animals may not be getting the energy you believe you are giving them.

Dr. Kromann says digestible energy is that portion of the feed absorbed into the animal's body. It doesn't take into account that portion of the energy consumed by the animal to metabolize the food, nor the amount that escapes in the urine.

It takes more to metabolize some sources of energy and Dr. Kromann says perhaps there is a greater loss through urine for some feeds. Consequently, he feels these losses must be subtracted before you know whether your animals are getting enough energy in their rations.

For instance, if animals are fed too much protein during hot weather, Dr. Kromann says it will suppress their appetites and they won't eat enough for maximum weight gains.

Measuring feed efficiency by TDN often causes farmers to overfeed certain components in their ration. Dr. Kromann says you may be wasting as much as 25 cents out of every dollar you spend for molasses. The waste can go as high as 38 cents out of every dollar.

Adding too much grain to rations based on alfalfa hay can reduce the value of the alfalfa as much as 30%, he says.

Cadmium Intake Affects Plant Growth

Plants are greatly affected by cadmium, says Dr. R. A. Root, University of Illinois agronomy department research associate.

He explains plants form the base of man's food chain so their ability to absorb and concentrate heavy metals,

such as cadmium, is of great importance. The flow of heavy metals through the environment is of immediate concern because of increasing heavy metal pollution. Of these heavy metals, cadmium is one of the most toxic to animals.

In solutions containing sufficient amounts of all required growth nutrients, cadmium caused chlorosis of corn leaves at levels as low as one part per million in solution. At concentrations of one part per million and higher, Dr. Root found increased chlorosis and finally a stunting of the shoot.

Research shows corn grown for 12 days in nutrient solutions containing cadmium can absorb and concentrate 10 to 50 times the concentration of the cadmium in solution.

The study also shows cadmium uptake and toxicity were less in the absence of phosphorus, an element essential for growth. A phosphorus deficiency greatly reduced the available energy in the plants. Energy is, of course, necessary for the plant to take up nutrients. Less cadmium was taken up by plants deficient in phosphorus, says Dr. Root.

New Lespedeza Heals Earth's Wounds

A new lespedeza variety that thrives on poor soils, and holds great promise as ground cover for road banks and strip mining sites, has been released by the USDA.

The new variety, named Caricea, developed by the Agricultural Research Service and the Raleigh (North Carolina) Agricultural Experiment Station, is a perennial forage and soil conservation legume adapted to the Southeastern United States. It owes its extra ground cover potential to its characteristic spreading branch growth with angular, rather than typical upright, growth of main stems.

In thick stands, Caricea growth is similar to common sericea until branches are two to three feet high. Then the branches tend to droop, forming an extremely dense, overlapping canopy which provides tough competition for weeds due to complete shading.

Dr. William A. Cope, ARS plant breeder, says Caricea should be at least equal to common sericea as a forage crop in terms of forage yield, seed production and digestibility. Some certified seed for planting should be available in the summer of 1973.

How Consultants Find Answers for Farmers *(Continued from page 2)*

volved preparing special printed record forms and holding computer management workshops for farmers, like Purdue University has been offering top commercial farmers.

There was one further gap between the farmer's questions, and the computer's ability to give helpful answers. It was distance. Computer centers with memory banks are still few and far between.

This gap is being bridged in several states, with the beginning of localized telephone terminal systems. A farmer can go there and feed the computer questions, wait a moment or so, and get long-distance answers. Cost is the computer fee, usually \$6 to \$10, plus long-distance telephone charges.

A computer named Synthia is now performing this service in five midwestern states. Located at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, she is working successfully for farmers in that state and, on a test basis, for a limited number of farmers in Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Six county agents in Wisconsin are hooked up to Synthia. Each has a dial phone, a touch-tone phone, and a speaker. The dial phone is used to call the computer in Michigan.

There are 25 different programs you can request, including income tax management, buying versus custom hiring of machinery, livestock feeding planning guide, labor estimates, best depreciation method for your farm, timing of hog sales, least-cost ration, wet-corn buying guide, and others.

When Synthia learns what program you want, she whirs and clicks a bit to get set, then asks for your farm data. The agent enters it from your figures, using the touch phone, and Synthia replies on the speaker.

She not only answers, but she stores the information on your farm for a while in case you aren't satisfied with the particular answer she delivers. That way, you can have the agent touch-phone her right back and ask for an alternative suggestion.

VPI, the State University of Virginia, at Blacksburg, has a terminal telephone computer net which its director, Harold Walker, calls the Computerized Management Network. As of April 1972, it had seven terminals in field offices in Virginia. Eleven states and two agencies of the USDA have access to it. Another 15 to 20 states have indicated interest and an intent to test the system soon, Walker reports.

Computers aren't the whole story, by any means. A variety of management consultant programs have been designed to bring farmers more detailed, individualized advice on the increasingly complex production and marketing problems they face.

There's a new national organization of professional management consultants, for instance. It's called the American Society of Agricultural Consultants. About a third of the nearly 100 members and associate members, in 26 states and Canada, are located in California.

A breakdown of their services to individual farmers and agribusinesses shows about a dozen are specialists in animal and poultry nutrition, eight or more are feedlot consultants, seven or more are veterinary services, while four are in general management, data processing, and land development. Two are in farm structures design and animal breeding.

Many of the newer type consultants are not members of this society, however. W. P. Murdoch, executive secretary of the Entomological Society of America, reports a tremendous demand for consultants now by top farmers, farmer organizations, corporations dealing with agriculture, and others. Many of these consultants are retired specialists from the USDA and Land Grant Universities, he adds.

Largest and best known, perhaps, of the agricultural management consulting services is Doane of St. Louis. Launched in 1919, its advisory newsletter now is subscribed to by more than 75,000 farmers. Some 1,400 farm and ranch owners in 19 states pay a fee to have their operations managed in detail by Doane. The computer plays an increasingly important role in their operations.

Buel Lanpher, farm management specialist of the United States Extension Service, reports widespread use of computers and consulting services by farmers for income tax preparation. California economist Doyle Reed says a proliferation of consultant and computer services of many kinds are available to farmers in his state.

Oregon State University's Gene Nelson particularly mentions the long-range investment analysis service available to orchardists in his state. The American National Cattle-men's Association has its Cattle-Fax program to help members make management and marketing decisions. Among other programs, crop management planning is under test at Iowa State University. It will be offered to farmers this winter, says management specialist E. G. Stoneberg.

Kansas State's John Schlender reports three computer programs in farm management now available. University of Missouri's Tom Brown says their computerized record-keeping program is used by 500 farmers. And their area farm management specialists use the computer to help farmers make farm and financial management decisions.

Purdue University's Paul Robbins notes more than 1,000 top commercial farmers have come to their computer workshops and crop management courses in the past four years.

Michigan's Synthia, with her metallic, monotonous telephone voice, is a symbol of the new age of farm management. In another 25 years people will look back at her as being outmoded. But right now, she's a very important lady indeed.

Farm management specialists program the computer with information on soils, crops, weather, engineering, and economics. It answers questions like "Which cropping system would be best for my farm?"



IT'S NEW



A hinged door on the power bale feeder gives you easy access to change sprockets. Four table conveyor chain speed selections adjust to any type material.

New Power Bale Feeder For '357' Grinder-Mixer

You can take the work out of grinding baled hay or straw when your New Holland Model 357 grinder-mixer has a new power bale feeder. The "357" is now available with or without this factory-installed extra feature.

Two bales can be positioned on the 6'4" table. It is mounted low for easy loading and has a solid floor to minimize loss of material. Bales are fed automatically at a rate of one to four per minute, depending on the type of material being ground. The table swings up for transport and is kept in position by a convenient safety latch.

A high-speed 16"-diameter rotor with 32 knives cuts the baled material and feeds it evenly to the big 21" hammermill. Hard-faced knives are reversible, providing longer-lasting cutting edges.

You can easily change the feed table conveyor speed from 3.4 to 11.3 feet per minute, with quick-change sprockets. This gives you a choice of four speeds that adjust to any type material. A hinged door provides easy access to the change sprockets.

Handle for engaging the feed table conveyor chain can be operated from both sides of the housing. A centrifugal clutch is standard and stops the table conveyor chain automatically when the hammermill rotor speed decreases.

A swinging door baffle quickly converts for grain hopper feeding. To change from hay to grain, you just flip a simple baffle plate in the feed chute and lock it in place. Feed can then be fed to the hammermill through the side-mounted chopper.

Specially-designed stripper plates and recessed sprocket minimize wedging of material between the conveyor chain attachment links and the floor plates.

A dual conveyor-retarder chain system beneath the rotor provides positive flow of materials.

The power bale feeder is capable of handling uncut bale twine. A magnet is available for the small grain hopper.

Book Review

Doane's FACTS & FIGURES For Farmers

Anyone involved in farming or ranching can use a real "How to" handbook. *Facts and Figures*, in paperback form, contains 348 pages of easy-to-use information covering all phases of your operation . . . livestock, crops, buildings and equipment, accounting, tax management, weed and pest control, the futures markets, and much, much more.

Special effort has been made to include material that will not go out of date each year. The editorial method uses examples and "work-through" techniques to help you calculate inputs, measure land, figure silo capacities, balance rations, calibrate sprayers, analyze budgets, estimate space requirements, machinery operating costs and capacities . . . to name just a few.

It's a complete reference source bringing together facts, calculations, mathematics, tables and charts you will need in the everyday operation of your farming business.

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Use this book to keep all your haying records right in the field. It will give you an accurate day-to-day picture of your entire operation.

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COUNTRY KITCHEN RECIPES



NUTMEATS CROWN CHOCOLATE CAKE

We are happy to hear from **Mrs. Art Gill of Irvine, Alberta, Canada.**

CHOCOLATE NUT CAKE

Nutmeats chopped fine for topping

3 cups flour
 1/2 cup cocoa
 1 teaspoon baking powder
 Pinch of salt
 1 cup butter
 1/2 cup shortening
 2 cups sugar
 5 eggs
 1 cup milk
 1 teaspoon vanilla
 2/3 cup chopped walnuts

Butter a tube pan generously. Sprinkle about half the finely chopped nutmeats over the butter. Sift dry ingredients together, except sugar. Cream butter and vegetable shortening with sugar. Add eggs one at a time and beat well. Add dry ingredients alternately with milk. Stir in remaining chopped nuts and vanilla. Pour into tube pan and bake in preheated 325-degree oven

for about 1 hour and 20 minutes. This cake keeps well.

Mrs. Fred Moore of Crossett, Arkansas, sends an interesting recipe.

CAJUN CHICKEN

2 or 3 chicken breasts, halved
 1 pound sausage meat or ground ham loaf
 1 cup uncooked rice
 1 can mushroom soup
 1 soup can of milk
 1 cup of chicken broth or bouillon
 1 small onion, minced
 1/2 cup chopped celery
 1 teaspoon salt
 1/4 teaspoon pepper
 Paprika

Wash enough chicken pieces for your family, and dry on paper towel. Heat sausage or ham meat in large skillet, enough to pour off grease. Add minced onion and finely chopped celery and raw rice. Stir mushroom soup with milk and broth in separate bowl to insure smoothness.

Butter a large baking pan 9 x 13 inches, and pour all ingredients into it. Butter chicken pieces and place atop the sausage mixture. Salt and pepper pieces and shake paprika over all. Cover with foil or cookie tin and bake at 350 degrees for 1 hour. Take off foil and allow to brown about 15 minutes more.

Mrs. Wilma Masola of Winston, Montana, gets into the swing of Spring by using the fruits of the season.

RHUBARB BERRY COBLER

3 to 4 cups diced rhubarb
 2 cups strawberries or 1 frozen package
 1/2 cup sugar
 Few drops red food coloring
 1/2 cup butter
 1 cup sugar
 1 egg, lightly beaten
 2 cups flour
 3 teaspoons baking powder
 1/2 teaspoon salt
 1 teaspoon vanilla
 1 cup milk

Butter a large baking dish, about 9 x 12. Combine rhubarb, strawberries, sugar and coloring and allow to sit while making batter. If whole berries are used, crush a few and add a bit more sugar. Mix other ingredients together as for cake batter. Spread rhubarb and berry mixture on bottom of buttered baking dish and pour batter over fruit. Bake in preheated 350-degree oven for about 35 minutes or until nicely browned.



We'd like to know about meat or milk specialties from your area. If we use your recipe on this page, you receive a New Holland Recipe Award silver-plated tray. All recipe letters are answered with our latest Country Kitchen Cookbook. Write to:

Sue Blakely, Family Page Editor, New Holland News, Sperry New Holland Division of Sperry Rand Corporation, New Holland, Pa. 17557

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